

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1816.

No. 3.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.
PRINTED BY ABRAHAM VOSBURGH,
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BARENT GARDENIER,
NEW-YORK.

This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of punctuality should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

At the annual meeting of the Engineers, and the Foremen of the different Fire Engines, Hook, Ladder and Hose companies of this city, held at Firemen's Hall, 6th December, 1816.

A paragraph under the editorial department of a paper, published in this city, on the 4th inst. called the COLUMBIAN, and relating to the late fire in Fulton-street, being read, and found to contain the following expression "THE FIREMEN WERE UNUSUALLY DILATORY." Therefore Resolved, that we feel much regret in being compelled to state, that the above expressions are in our opinion, totally without foundation and destitute of truth, and that we consider the conduct of the firemen of this city under our charge (volunteers in the services they perform) to have comported with their usual alacrity, and have been highly meritorious.

Resolved, that it is with peculiar sorrow we have to state that several of our valuable citizens and most active firemen were maimed in a shocking manner, while endeavoring to save the property of our fellow citizens at the above fire.

Resolved unanimously, that the preceding resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in all the papers in this city, except the COLUMBIAN.

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THOMAS FRANKLIN, Chairman.
DAVID J. HUBES, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 7, 1816.

The present amount of capital of the State Banks of this Commonwealth is \$12,885,000. The annual tax on this capital is 128,850 dollars. The committee of the Legislature in the late report on the petitions of the banks for a reduction of the tax, state according to the returns of June last, the aggregate of income was sufficient to give the stockholders six dollars and twenty-seven cents for every hundred dollars, per annum. *Bost. Daily Adv.*

The U. S. schooner *Little-Belt*, returning from the Vermont shore to Plattsburgh, was run down and sunk on the 19th ult. by a sloop, in consequence of having lost her rudder. There were four men on board the *Little-Belt*, one of whom, *Benjamin Warner*, a soldier, a native of New-Haven, Con. was drowned.—*ib.*

Election of President and Vice President.—On Tuesday, the electors of this commonwealth, met at the State House and chose the Hon. CHRISTOPHER GORE, their President, and the Hon. STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, Secretary. They filled three vacancies in their body occasioned by the non-acceptance of the Hon. Judge Wilde, and the illness and consequent absence of the Hon. Messrs. Woodbridge and Head, by the choice of His Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, the Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, and the Hon. JOSIAH STEBBINS.

Yesterday, December 4, the day designated for the purpose, by the constitution, the electors, 22 in number, gave their votes unanimously for the Hon. RUFUS KING, of New-York, for President of the United States, and for the Hon. JOHN E. HOWARD, of Maryland, for Vice-President.—The Rev. Mr. Colman, of Hingham, is appointed by the electors, Messenger, to carry the votes of this state to Washington.—*ib.*

Court Martial.—The trial of Lieut. Cunningham, Commandant of the U. S. Schooner *Firebrand*, "under the 6th article of the Act for the better government of the Navy," closed, at New Orleans, on the 2d. ult. The following decision of the Court Martial honourably acquits lieut. Cunningham of any violation of said article, and of any impropriety of conduct during the late attack from a Spanish squadron:—

"The Court being now cleared took into mature consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecutor, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due deliberation thereupon, the court pronounced Lt. Comdt. Thos. S. Cunningham, NOT GUILTY of a breach of the 6th article of the act for the better government of the United States' navy, or any

part thereof; and the court do now, *unanimously honourably acquit* Lieut. Com. T. S. Cunningham and free him from any the slightest imputation of impropriety of conduct during his whole cruise, commencing on the 13th Aug. and ending on the 7th Sept. of the present year, and particularly on the 27th of Aug. in the rencounter with the Spanish ship Diana and brig Cassador; the court are in justice bound to the feelings of this injured officer to state that his conduct throughout the whole of the affair with this overwhelming force, has been highly honorable to himself and to the flag under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by his Catholic Majesty's ship Diana and brig Cassador has proved an unparralleled, unjustifiable & unprovoked insult and outrage upon the flag of the United States. The court now request that the sword may be restored to this officer from whom it was unjustly and without cause taken.

"B. V. HOFFMAN,

"I. M'KEEVER,

"CHAS. E. CRAWLY,

"G. HAMERSLY,

"WM. A. WEAVER.

"JOHN NICHOLSON, Judge Advocate.
New-Orleans, Nov. 2, 1816."

"The commanding officer feels great satisfaction in confirming the full and honorable acquittal thus pronounced by the court martial before which lieutenant comd. Thomas S. Cunningham has been arraigned, and which, while it places his conduct in an highly creditable and honourable point of view, also reflects honour on the court. The sentence of the court martial, of which Lt. comdt. B. V. Hoffman is president being thus confirmed, said court is hereby desolved, and lieutenant comdt. Cunningham will re-assume the command of the U. S. schr. Firebrand.

(Signed) DANIEL T. PATTERSON,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces N. Orleans station.

New-Orleans, Nov. 3."

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

M. De KANTZOW, the Minister of Sweden to the United States, arrived at the seat of government yesterday.

We have seen in some of the newspapers positive statements, in the shape of letters from the seat of government, &c. of the names of the gentlemen who are to compose what is called the Cabinet, that is, who are to fill the Executive Offices, after the Fourth day of March next. A moment's reflection, it appears to us, would convince the publishers, that these statements must be conjectural merely, if not wholly groundless. It cannot be supposed, that the future President would indicate his preference before even his Election has taken place; nor, whatever prefer-

ence he might have in the event of his election, that he should place it in the mouth of common fame. We are fully of opinion that these disclosures of future appointments are not well founded. In any view, such publications are to be regretted; because, if true, they imply a breach of confidence, in the authors of them; if incorrect, they serve to nourish anticipations only to disappoint them.

MODERN REPUBLICANISM.

The seats of two of the Senators of *New Hampshire* lately became vacant. The Constitution requires, that each such vacancy shall be filled from the two persons having the highest number of votes in the vacant district. The names of the persons thus voted for, were ascertained;—when a motion was made for the formation of a Convention, to make the choice, and lo! the motion was **NEGATIVED**—*all the democratic members voting against it!* To account for this new trace of patent republicanism, it is only necessary to add, that had the vacancies been filled from the Constitutional candidates, two Federal Senators would have been elected; and they would have equalized the political division of the Senate. [Bos. Cent.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—Wednesday, December 4.

[The motion offered by Mr. VARNUM to repeal the Compensation Law, was on his motion, yesterday, postponed to Monday next.]

Mr. SANFORD offered sundry resolutions for the distribution of the most prominent parts of the President's Message among several committess. They lie on the table for consideration.

Mr. MORROW, from the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what, legislative measures may be necessary for admitting the state of Indiana into the Union, or for extending the laws of the United States to that state, made a report, concluding with a recommendation of the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana, having formed to themselves a constitution and state government, conformable to the constitution and laws of the United States, and to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people, and states to be formed in the territory north west of the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day of July, 1787, the said state shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever."

The resolution received its first reading.

Mr. VARNUM submitted the following resolution for consideration:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of requiring the Directors of the Bank of the United States to establish a competent office of Discount and Deposit within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia—and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This motion also lies on the table of course for one day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Members, besides those already mentioned, attended on Tuesday: Messrs. James B. Mason, George Baer, William C. Love, Daniel Avery and Wm. P. Maclay.

The name of Wm. Blount of Tenn. was omitted in the list of the members which we published. He attended the first day.

We have stated that Mr. NELSON of Virginia, in offering, on Tuesday, a motion for the repeal of the Compensation Law, prefaced it with no remark. He omitted to do so, because he believed such a course on presenting a motion for consideration to be inconsistent with the rules of the house.

—
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Thomas M. Nelson of Virginia, and Mr. Samuel R. Betts, appeared and took their seats.

The following petitions were presented, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Yancey, the petition of Nathaniel Williams, praying to be discharged from imprisonment, at suit of the United States.

By Mr. Grosvenor, the petition of Elias Parks (presented at a former session.)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. Nelson in the chair, the following subdivision and distribution of the President's Message, was made, by several resolutions offered by Mr. Taylor of New-York, and adopted by the committee:

So much of the Message as relates to the subject of Foreign Affairs and Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonial ports, was referred to a select committee; so much as relates to our military affairs, to a select committee; so much as relates to a re-organization of the Militia, to a select committee; so much as relates to our naval affairs, to a select committee; so much as relates to manufactures, to the committee of commerce and manufactures; so much as relates to altering the condition of the Indian tribes within our limits, to a select committee; so much as relates to an uniformity of weights and meas-

ures, to a select committee; so much as relates to the establishment of a National University within the District of Columbia, to a select committee; so much as relates to roads and canals, to a select committee; so much as relates to a revision of the criminal code, and to a revision and modification of the Judiciary, to the committee on the Judiciary; so much as relates to a more effectual mode of preventing the slave trade, to a select committee; so much as relates to the office of Attorney General, and to the establishment of an additional Department in the Executive branch of the government, to a select committee; so much as relates to the revenue, to the committee of ways and means; so much as relates to an uniform national currency, to a select committee; all the committees to have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These resolutions, the committee having risen, were concurred in by the House.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ky. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in which he declared his opinion of the compensation law, when justly viewed, to be unchanged, but his motion to be predicated on the will and implied instructions of his constituents, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act changing the mode of compensation to the Members of Congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. DESHA intimated, that when this subject should be fully before the House, there would be more to be said about it; and, as the House had refused yesterday even to consider it, he required the Yeas and Nays on the question of consideration.

A sufficient number not rising to support the call for the Yeas and Nays, they were not called.

The question on consideration was determined in the affirmative, without a division.

And the resolution itself was agreed to without a division.

After agreeing to a motion of Mr. Reynolds, to direct the Secretary of War to lay before the House the Report of the Commissioner appointed to mark and survey a road on Tennessee river, together with an account of the expense attending the same—

The House adjourned.

The following gentlemen are appointed by the Speaker, in pursuance of the order of the House, to compose the committees of the House of Representatives.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. Mosely, Burwell, Wilkin, Gaston and Henderson.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Pickering, Hahn, Vose, Law and Thomas.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Savage, Hulbert, Paris, Milnor Mason, Forney.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Yancy, Alexander, Goodwyn, Davenport, Lyle, Hardin, Lyon.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irwin of Pa. Wendover, Herbert, Taylor S. C. and Peter.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Robertson, McLean, King, Sturges, Harrison, Williams and Hendricks.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ingham, Cannon and Breckenridge, Avery Carr, (Mass.) Caldwell, Noyes.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Mess. Chappell, Reynolds, Stuart, Southard, Wilcox, Wheaton, Crocheron.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Pickens, Barbour, Hammond, Champion, Schenck, Thomas Wilson and Jeremiah Nelson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hugh Nelson, Wilde, Hopkinson, Wright, Ormsby, Webster and Love.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Little, Reed, and Edwards.

Of Revisal, &c.—Messrs. Condit, Branbury, and Wm. Maclay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sharpe, Clark of N. C. Telfair, Atherton and Huger.

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IN SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The following Senators appeared and took their seats, viz—from Vermont Mr. Chase; from Rhode-Island Mr. Hunter; from Pennsylvania Mr. Roberts; from Louisiana Mr. Brown; from Kentucky Mr. Hardin.

The joint resolution for admitting the state of Indiana into the Union, was re-committed to the Select Committee, further to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Barbour submitted a resolution for so amending the rules of the Senate as to appoint at each session certain standing Committees of the Senate, [the same as are now appointed by the House of Representatives,] which motion lies on the table.

The resolution to require the Directors of the United States Bank to establish a Branch thereof in the City of Washington, was taken up; and on motion of Mr. Mason of N. H. postponed to Monday next; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats, viz.—from Rhode Island, Mr. Boss; from Vermont, Mr. Jewett; from Ohio, Mr. Creighton.

The following committees, to whom were yesterday ordered to be referred various subjects of the President's Message, were appointed, to wit:—

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Forsyth, Smith of Md. Grosvenor, King, Baker, Ward of Mass. and Darlington.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of

Ky. Conner, Desha, Ward of N. J. Peter, Thomas M. Nelson, and Dickens.

On the subject of the Militia.—Messrs. Harrison, Tallmadge, Blount, Roane, Taul, Hungerford, and Marsh.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasants, Betts, Culpepper, Lovett, Robertson, Stearns, and Clendenen.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Thomas, Griffin, Adgate, Baer, Woodward, McCoy, and Fletcher.

On the uniformity of Weights and Measures.—Messrs. Pitkin, Calhoun, Hopkinson, McKee, Hall, Crawford and Clark, of N. Y.

On the National University.—Messrs. Wilde Wright, Breckenridge, Herbert, Powell, Birdsall and Heister.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Brooks, Clayton, Bateman, Yancey, Adams, and Hawes.

On the subject of the African Slave Trade.—Messrs. Pickering, Comstock, Condict, Tucker, Taggart, Cilley, and Hooks.

On further provision for the Attorney General, and on the subject of an Additional Department.—Messrs. Lowndes, Bissett, Wm. Wilson, Ruggles, Forsyth, Bennett, and Tate.

On uniform National Currency.—Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Hulbert, Whiteside Hardin, Townsend, and Glasgow.

A great number of private petitions were presented, and variously referred.

The Speaker presented sundry documents, transmitted to him by Rufus Easton, of Missouri Territory, in relation to the election and return of John Scott, as the Delegate in this House from the Territory of Missouri; which were referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Williams of N. C. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That committee be appointed to inquire into the decisions of Richard Bland Lee, Esq. commissioner appointed under the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the 9th of April, 1816.

Resolved further, That the said committee have leave to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Webster expressed some surprise at a motion to inquire into the decisions of an officer invested with the powers and discretion of a judge, and which implied impropriety in the conduct of the officer. At least, he conceived the motion to be rather hasty, and thought it would be better to decline its immediate consideration. He therefore moved, that the resolution for the present be laid on the table.

Mr. Williams assented to the wishes of Mr.

Webster, and the resolution was accordingly order to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes,

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, so far as relates to the duty on tonnage."

The House went into the election of a Chaplain to Congress for the present session. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were

For the Rev. Burgess Allison	75
Walter Addison	40
Scattering	4

Mr. Allison was consequently declared duly elected, and

The House adjourned.

Georgetown, Nov. 30, 1816.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON,

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith send you an extract from a letter this day received from a Merchant of the first respectability and a friend, dated Lisbon 13th Oct. 1816. The object of the writer, is as you discover, to protect his countrymen from imposition.

"LISBON, Oct. 13, 1816.

"A person calling himself Edmund Shanahan arrived here some time in August last from Cork, on his way to the U. States, as he represented, and having some money which he wished to invest in Bills on London, by favour, the person to whom he applied procured him the Bills, as follows :

10*l*. McDonnel Brothers on McDonnel & Bushel

21*l*. Eusabio de Souza, on Samuel Burn & Co.

50*l*. odd shillings, John Bulkely and Son, on J. Bulkely & Son—

All payable in London; a reward of 300*l*. ster. having been offered for his apprehension in consequence of altering some deeds in Cork, he feared to remain here long, but went to Cadiz, where, I presume he extracted the writing in the body of the above bills by the means of oxigenated muriatic acid gas, and filled the blanks thus :

640*l*. on McDonnel and Bushel.

1535*l*. 16 8 on James Burn & Co.

1800*l*. on John Bulkely and Son.

Such Bills having appeared in London, which the reputed drawers disavow. They were negotiated at Cadiz and the two latter have been accepted; it appears he proceeded from thence to Gibraltar, from whence it is supposed he will embark for America; and as I am creditably informed that he has letters of introduction to a respectable Merchant in Philadelphia; I wish if possible to prevent him from injuring any of my countrymen, and request you will give publication to the above statement. He is described, in a

Cork paper, of the 6th of August to be of a florid complexion smooth and skin about 40 years of age respectable appearance in his dress, down cast look, as if unwilling to meet the eye of the person whom he addresses, and generally has his hand one in the other before him."

The gentleman further remarks "All vessels are quarantined 20 days coming from the New England States, by an order just issued, having there the Typhus fever."

[The name of the writer is with the Editors.]

CHOCTAW TREATY.

Nashville, Nov. 19.

Gen. John Coffee, and the Hon. John Rhea, who (together with Col. John M'Kee) were appointed to treat with the Choctaw Indians, returned home last week, having accomplished the object of their mission. By this treaty, we understand, the Choctaws have relinquished to the United States all their land lying east of the Tombigbee river; for which they are to receive the sum of 120,000 dollars, payable in twenty equal annual instalments.

From the Milledgeville Journal of Nov. 20.

Maj. Toulmin, son of the judge, writes to a friend in this place, that a requisition has been made by the general government on the governor of the Mississippi territory, for twelve hundred infantry, the whole of the cavalry and riflemen, and a company of artillery, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. It is likely the prospect of a rupture with Spain, has occasioned the adoption of this precautionary measure.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

MR. EDITOR,

The enclosed "Message" has just been handed to me by one of my neighbours, who insists upon it that it was actually transmitted to Congress by the President. I could not convince him that Congress had but yesterday assembled, and therefore the Message could not have reached us; but was obliged to promise to send it to you.

Dec. 3.

Yours, &c.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FRIENDS OF EACH HOUSE—

The present session.

(So fast each other's heels men press on)

Rolls on the time, when, rid of care,

I quit the presidential chair,

And hope, reliev'd of burdens weighty,

T' enjoy the *otium dignitate*.

Though eight short years have scarce gone o'er

Since I assum'd the reins of power,

Yet many a new and dang'rous road,

Urg'd by the lash, my steeds have trod—

Thund'ring o'er rocks, through slough-holes pacing;

Tugging up bill, and down hill racing,

Non-intercourse, non-importation,

Embargo, source of much vexation,

(Measures, my predecessor's pride,)

From first to last in vain I try'd.
 But they'd unfit for service grown,
 And soon upon the town were thrown:
 Grown stale, they'd ceas'd to fright our foes,
 As men of straw cease scaring crows.
 Vex'd that *restrictive energies*
 Were scouted by our enemies—
 Chaf'd by the taunts they cast upon us—
 Panting for war's "*ungather'd honours*"
 I flew to arms to close the quarrel,
 And call'd my valiant men to war, all.
 Though by some *unforeseen* mistake,
 Such as the wisest sometimes make,
 The British got the news of war
 Before our troops at Macinaw;
 Though *Hull* did worse than we could wish one
 In *looking down all opposition*!
 Though *Smythe* the honour of the nation
 Redeem'd not but by *proclamation*—
 His courage rising in his throat
 On hearing the dread *bugle's* note;
 Though *Tupper*, 'mongst the western bogs,
 Vanquish'd no foes, save herds of hogs;
 Though *Wilkinson*, with all his boast,
 Whole months in *countermarching* lost—
 Neglected capturing Montreal,
 And e'en the British force to maul,
 But batter'd *grist-mills* half a day,
 Then burnt his boats and ran away;
 Though *Chandler* fill'd with patriot ire,
 Glowing like *steel in furnace fire*,
 Swore that within Quebec's proud wall
 He'd keep our country's festival;
 And taken captive, kept his word
 Well as a pris'nor could afford;
 Though *Dearbon* did no greater work
 Than see Pike capture Little York;
 Though my Lieutenant could not fright
 The foe from Bladensburg's fam'd height,
 Nor cackling gander sav'd the fall
 Of our unlucky capitol;
 And though, when I, their general, ran,
 Our troops fled heartless, ev'ry man,
 (As, when their bell-man gives alarm,
 Sheep scamper off from coming harm,
 And, trembling never quit their *race*
 Till worrying dogs give o'er the chase,)
 And left the navy yard and palace
 The prey of Ross and Cockburn's malice;—
 Though these misdeeds deform our story,
 The war was still a war of glory.
 The peace though varying some in form
 From what we meant to *take by storm*,
 Took not away the splendid honours
 The war had shower'd down upon us.—
 'Tis true, spite of all we could say,
 The British held fast Canada;
 And *sailors' rights* we valued so,
 Were also left in *statu quo*;
 And Orders, Blockades, without number,
 Were thrown aside as useless lumber.
 But then, through terror of our cannon,
 The British quit their *sine qua non*;
 And mindful of what had befel'em,
 Gave us the *status ante bellum*,
Exce Moose-Island, (which by trick
 An ———'s new arithmetic,
 We'll prove is our's by rule of right,
 And only their's by rule of might,)
 And fisheries, which were forgot
 Till Clay had got the treaty wrote;
 And save the old West-India trade,
 Whose profits Yankees mostly made.
 Judge, from these facts I've laid before ye,

If peace brought not its share of glory,
 For war, for peace, then let your praise
 Gladden the remnant of my days.
 May he who soon will be your chief
 From danger find in you relief—
 May opposition never vex him,
 Nor hungry hangers-on perplex him—
 No *Henry*-plot corrode his health,
 Nor rob his treasury of its wealth—
 No clumsy minister disgrace him,
 Nor artful one (far worse!) displace him—
 No accident e'er gave the chair
 To any but the *rightful heir*;
 But may't in *fix'd succession* run
 Till time shall end,

JAMES MADISON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The communication of L. N. contains a detail of circumstances so extraordinary, that we are very desirous of giving it publicity. But L. N. upon a little reflection, will be satisfied of the impropriety of our doing so, without a previous personal interview.—
 We did not receive his communication till yesterday.

For the Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I wish through the channel of your paper to suggest to the honorable the corporation, the propriety of finding our citizens the means of keeping the streets a little cleaner than they are at present. It would well reward the labour of those persons who contract for city manure, to scrape the foot paths, especially, as they would find in many of the angles, considerable quantities of one sort of manure, which from recent experience is found exceedingly useful in promoting vegetation, more especially in gardens. But, if blind to their own interest, argument would be found of little use to engage them to act in a manner so advantageous to themselves; I would next propose to those who are the Guardians of the city, and have the means, whether it would not be a good plan to purchase one or two thousand hoes and shovels, to be lent to all who may apply for them for a limited time, they giving a receipt for the same, and engaging themselves to be accountable for any injury done to the said tools, and allowing interest of the first cost. It is natural to suppose that it is for want of hoes and shovels that very many of our streets are so shamefully dirty, and dangerously slippery.

I have not mentioned *brooms*, as the quantity of mud on many of the foot walks is, from its weight, incapable of being removed by a less powerful instrument than a hoe. I am concerned less on my own account, or even that of the boot and shoe cleaners, than I am for those sweet creatures the Ladies, who now find it difficult to go shopping.

Yours,

D.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The following is a postscript to a letter, received yesterday morning, from Halifax, by a gentleman in this city, dated
 Halifax, N. S. Coffee Room, Sunday morn- }
 ing November 24, 1816. }
 "Arrived, brig Creysborough, Ferris, 13

days from Newfoundland. The day before she sailed a vessel arrived there in fifteen days from Greenock, which brought intelligence that the crops throughout England were abundant."

The Hon. William Gray and John C. Jones, Esq. of Boston, have declined accepting the office of Directors of the United States' Branch Bank to be established in that town.

We also understand that John Hone, Esq. of this city, has declined serving as a Director of the Branch to be established in this city.—*ib.*

A fire broke out at Augusta, (Geor.) on Sunday morning, the 24th November, in a stable on Ellis-street, which soon extended to the back stores of Mr. Townsend, and of Messrs. M'Gehee & Musgrove, and in a short time the line of back buildings on their lot and the three adjoining lots, were either destroyed by fire, or pulled down to arrest its progress.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"Harrisburg, December 5, 1816.

"Our friend Samuel D. Franks was yesterday nominated as a candidate for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. There was a pause for some time, in order that other candidates, if any, might be put in nomination. Mr. Powell then rose and nominated a Doorkeeper: and other officers were nominated by other members, not one of whom apprehended the storm which was about to discharge its violence upon them, when up rose Leib, his frame & countenance trembling passion. This, he said, was a strange course of proceeding, one for his part to which he was entirely unaccustomed, thus to precipitate other nominations before the house had time to reflect upon the nomination of Clerk. Mr. Powell and Mr. Herrington said the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia was mistaken if he supposed the nomination for Clerk was closed, there was no disposition to precipitate, and if that gentleman had any candidate to propose, it was perfectly in order to nominate him. This mildness provoked Leib more than ever, and again he rose, he said he knew his rights as well as those gentlemen, and would exercise them. He turned his eye on Robert M'Mullin of the county of Philadelphia, who immediately rose and nominated James Thackara, as Clerk. The election will take place to-morrow, (Friday) when, take my word for it, Franks will have two-thirds of all the votes, and poor Thackara, after having been jaunted here on the firm assurance of Leib's being able to make him clerk, will have to travel back lighter of money and heavier with mortification than he came hither. This "Vital Spirit" of Duane's had announced his determination to change the Speaker, the Clerk, the Assistant, the Door-keeper, &c. &c. and the miserable mortal can accomplish no one object that he wishes.—He and his hopes are laid in the tomb of the Capulets, and Faction, and Federalism are humbled in "dust and ashes."

Dem. Press.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Wells, from Delaware, appeared, and took his seat.

The Senate went into the consideration of the motion to amend the rules of the Senate, by ordering the appointment, at each session, of standing committees on the regular subjects of legislation, instead of providing select committees for every occasion requiring the reference of a subject.

A motion made by Mr. Barbour, to add to the number a standing committee on the subject of Roads and Canals, gave rise to some debate.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Mason of N. H. and Daggett, on the ground that, except the Cumberland road, the United States possess neither roads nor canals, on which to legislate; that it was not a regular and permanent subject for the consideration of Congress; that it had not yet even been decided that the United States had a constitutional jurisdiction over roads and canals, and that, under this doubt, the extension of their constitutional powers on the subject had been suggested, &c.

Mr. Barbour replied, that his motion proceeded from his impressions of the importance of roads and canals to the welfare and prosperity of the republic; that it was, moreover, a subject repeatedly recommended to their consideration by the President of the United States; that though, except in the single road mentioned, the United States possessed neither roads nor canals, on which to legislate, his object was to provide for their creation, and with that view, he wished the subject to be referred to a permanent committee, to deliberate and regularly report thereon; that there was a universal sentiment in the country in favor of these great objects of domestic improvement; and that, whatever doubts might exist as to the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject, the states would never urge that objection, but would always cordially co-operate in objects so promotive of their advantage and convenience, &c. He was not, however, anxious to press the subject at this time, in the way he had proposed, in opposition to the wishes of gentlemen, and would therefore withdraw his motion.

The whole subject was then postponed to Monday.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Mr. Morrow, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution for admitting the state of Indiana into the Union, reported the same in an amended shape; which report was twice read, and by general consent ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day; was accordingly subsequently

read the third time, and passed unanimously as follows.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 19th day of April, 1816, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a state government, and for the admission of that state into the Union, the people of the said territory did, on the 29th day of June, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government; which constitution and state government, so formed is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people, and states in the territory north west of the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day of July, 1815:— Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

The Rev. Mr. Glendy was elected, on the part of the Senate, Chaplain for the present session; and then

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1816.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia appeared yesterday, and, to-day, a Mr. Ross, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cooper from Delaware and Mr. Mills from Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Tucker (of Virginia) it was

Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the establishment of unchartered Banking companies, and the circulation of the notes of such companies within the District.

Mr. Harrison, (of Ohio) moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers, who, having faithfully served in the armies of the United States, are now in distressed circumstances, and who, not having received wounds or disabilities, whilst in actual service, are excluded from the benefits of the pension laws, and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. H. said it had been his intention to offer with this resolution, some observations upon the matter to the House; but, understanding that this course was not considered wholly proper on offering a motion to the House, he should reserve his remarks for another stage of the business. He did so with

the less reluctance, since any remarks he should have made would have been with a view to enlist the feelings of the House, and he felt on reflection convinced they must be wholly unnecessary on this occasion, and that the heart of every American would beat in unison with the object he had in view.— He had made the resolution as broad as possible, that it might afford to the committee a choice of the various modes of accomplishing the object committed to them.

The motion of Mr. H. as originally offered, embraced a positive instruction to the committee to report the mode in which the object could be best accomplished; but was so modified by Mr. H. on the suggestion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. as above, to instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of legislating on the subject. In support of this modification.

Mr. Taylor remarked, that after the provision made at the last session, it was asking rather too much of Congress to pass a resolution, the terms of which assumed the fact, that further provisions was necessary. A change of opinion might have taken place in the House on the subject since the last session, but he thought it improper to take that for granted which yet remained to be ascertained.]

The motion of Mr. Harrison, as it stands above, was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a Corps of Invalids, and of establishing additional Military Academies.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The 9th section of the act passed at the last session of Congress, "to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," having received a construction giving to it a scope of great and uncertain extent, I thought it proper that proceedings relative to claims under that part of the act should be suspended, until Congress should have an opportunity of defining more precisely the cases contemplated by them. With that view, I now recommend the subject to their consideration. They will have an opportunity, at the same time, of considering how far other provisions of the act may be rendered more clear and precise in their import.

JAMES MADISON.

Dec. 6, 1816.

The Message was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Forsyth submitted the three following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby requested to lay before this House the proceedings of the Commissioner appointed under the act of the last session, entitled "An Act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured and destroyed, whilst in service of the the U. States, and for other purposes."

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be and he is hereby requested to order the further execution of the said act to be suspended, until the subject shall be disposed of by this House.

3. *Resolved*, That the President be and he is hereby requested, to inform this House whether the judgments made by the Commissioner under the said act, have been paid by the Treasury, and if they have been paid, by what authority and out of what fund.

On these resolutions a short discussion arose, a sketch of which shall be given in our next.

The debate resulted in the adoption of the first and third resolution, the second being laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Yancey.

Mr. Williams of (N. C.) then called up the motion he had yesterday made on the same subject, viz. to appoint a committee to enquire into the decisions of R. B. Lee, Esq. with power to send for persons and papers.—This motion also was agreed to without a division.

The resolution from the Senate, in form of a joint resolution, declaring the admission of the State of INDIANA into the Union, was received, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

Some conversation took place on the propriety of taking it up to day, which was advocated by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Lowndes, who considered the resolves as a matter of form merely, and opposed by Mr. Hardin and Mr. Taylor of N. Y. who regarded it in a different light, and argued that so solemn an act as pronouncing on the character and republican principles of a state constitution, ought to be more deliberately considered than was proposed. The motion for *to day* did not prevail. After ordering the constitution of the new state to be printed—

The House adjourned.

Joint Library Committee.

On the part of the Senate—Messrs. Fromentin, Goldsborough and Hunter.

On the part of the House of Representatives—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Hopkinson and Tucker.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.

Report of actual sales for week past.
Cotton—Sea-Island, 37 1-2 cents per lb.

Santee, &c. 33 a 35.

Short Staple, 24 a 25.

Rice—Prime, \$5.—Second quality, 4 a 4 1-2.

Flour—Camden, superfine, \$14.

Philadelphia, 14.

Corn, \$1 75 per bush—Oats, 90 cts.

Prices Current of Bank Shares, Stock, &c.

Exchange on London—1 1-2 per cent. real adv.

Specie Dollars—3 a 4 per cent premium.

Bills—on Boston, at sight, 1 a 2 per cent. adv. New-York, at sight, 1 a 2 per cent. dis.

Dry Goods—as bad as ever.

Rice—In demand at our quotations ; but very little at market.

Cotton—Uplands have advanced a little since our last ; best parcels sell readily at 25 cents, and some are held at 26. Sea Islands continue heavy.

Flour—Is dull at our quotations ; the bakers are generally supplied, and will not purchase at the present advanced prices.

Corn—Very scarce and in demand.

Exchange—Is dull and falling. U. S. Bank Scrip has advanced to 35 a 37.

Richmond, (Va.) Dec. 2.

FRANCINA PRATHER—AT HOME.

We are happy to observe from the following extract of a letter to a citizen of Richmond, that the weary pilgrim has reached her home—that sweet word, which comprehends in its definition all the dearest, tenderest, blessed charities of human life ; wife, husband parent and child. She enjoys at last her exquisite reward for her exquisite virtues.—What can be greater, after having determined to leave her home in search of a long lost child, to brave the looks of strange men, the dangers of an untried way, the agitations of a hopeless and a hopeful heart, and finally, after meeting the kindnesses of soothing strangers, all dangers surmounted, all anxieties removed, to return to that long separated much endeared home, with her recovered son, her little infant in good health, and to find that Providence, during her absence, has watched over her household.

Perhaps, it is the last time that the name of FRANCINA PRATHER may be traced by this pen ; but may we be pardoned in saying how much pleasure we derive from the humble assistance which we have been fortunate enough to render her. We bow with gratitude to the mysterious powers of the Press. May that useful art never be less usefully employed than in the service of the wandering and magnanimous matron.

South Carolina, District of Laurens, }
November 16, 1816 }

" DEAR FRIEND,

" As in my late search for my lost son, I experienced hospitality and friendship from

your goodness which ought not to be forgotten, nor will by me, my husband and family.

Tho' I have been rather tardy in returning those thanks which were due you on account of hurry of things of the family—but I must stop lest I should offend that delicacy and politeness which I so much esteem, and give an account of my journey home. I left Baltimore on the 18th September, came through Washington same day; got to Richmond the 22d, about 12 o'clock; the 23d being very rainy, stayed there till 24th; left there and got to Halifax court house on the 29th, though on the third day after I left Richmond, my son was taken very ill with a pain in his side; his illness obliged me to walk, which made me feel very sore. At Halifax I got an opportunity to purchase a chair for \$60, with which I got along much easier, and began to recover from the fatigue of travelling on foot. I was very hospitably used—had but three meals only to pay for from Richmond home, where I arrived on the night of the 8th day of October, all in good health—found my husband and the rest of my children all well, and continue so—my husband requests you to accept his most hearty thanks and respect, as does, dear sir,

Your most obliged and very
humble servant,

FRANCINA PRATHER."

Circuit Court of the United States.

On Wednesday came on before the Hon. Judges Story and Davis, the trial of William Bevans, a marine, in the service of the U. S. on the charge of having killed Peter Lungstrum, a seaman, on board the U. S. ship Independence, a short time since. The trial continued until Thursday evening, when the jury returned a verdict of Guilty of Murder. Sentence has not been passed on him, as his counsel moved an arrest of judgment, on a question of the jurisdiction of the court, the offence having been committed in the harbor of this town. The question we learn, will be referred for decision to the Supreme Court of the U. S. which will convene in Washington, in February. Bevans, who is quite a young man, not apparently 19 years old—was ably defended by Messrs. Dutton and Dexter—the counsel assigned to him by the Court. But his guilt was apparent from the evidence. He was, it appeared, on duty as a sentry on the gun deck of the ship, within the space occupied by the cooks. A short altercation ensued between the prisoner and the deceased, who was cook's mate, which was begun by the prisoner:—in the course of it the deceased called the prisoner a liar; on which, after receding a few feet from the deceased, the prisoner turned, advanced on and stabbed him with his bayonet—which occasioned his immediate death.

[*Bost. Cent.*

FROM THE PITTSFIELD SUN.

Something interesting to the Public.

The scarcity of forage, and its high price, continues to excite among our farmers and others great anxiety for the welfare and lives of the animals they must sustain. It is probably true, that the means of sustaining our animals are short of what has usually been consumed, and this deficiency must be supplied either by purchasing hay or grain at exorbitant prices, or by the introduction of such *new economy* as will make our present supplies adequate to the demand. In England, during the year 1812, there was a scarcity of hay, and the price was great. The same anxiety and alarm arose there which exists here. It became necessary to invent some way to make such forage as they had, more useful, and they resorted to the experiment of cutting it fine and feeding it by measure.—Some small experiments proved the utility of the measure. Immediately all owners of cattle and horses obtained cutting machines, and cut all their hay and straw fine, and mixed it, and fed it in that state. According as it stands recorded in the Bath Agricultural Society of England, on full experiment by many gentlemen and farmers, that by using forage in this way a saving was made of *more than half of the hay and forage*—These facts are attested beyond a doubt, and the Massachusetts society for promoting Agriculture have adopted the improvement, and recommend it to full use.—To aid this economy, the Society offered a large premium for an improved mode of *cutting fine, hay, straw, corn stalks, &c. by a cheap and easy managed machine*. The attention of ingenious men was excited, and soon a Mr. Hotchkiss produced a cutting machine, which was duly examined and proved by the officers of the Massachusetts Society. Experiment settled its great utility. The Society paid him a premium of 75 dollars, and purchased for a liberal consideration the Patent Right, to use it in Massachusetts. It is now going into general use, and is universally approved. The machine may be constructed to cut by hand or by water. The expense, compared to the usefulness, is small. A valuable and well made machine will not exceed thirty dollars. It will save the cost to a moderate farmer, or stable keeper, in two months or less. Every ton of hay or oats cut by it will answer a better purpose among stock than double the quantity used as heretofore. I am anxious to have all who keep animals try this improvement. I assure them they will not be disappointed. And that the public may know where to apply for this machine, I inform them that Mr. LEMUEL POMEROY, of *Pittsfield in Massachusetts*, who conducts the extensive manufactory of Fire Arms, has purchased the above Patent for making and vending the Cutting Machine, over a consid-

erable district of the United States. He is now erecting a large number of these machines, and has made arrangements to supply the demand, which is increasing, and must soon equal or exceed all he can build.

The writer of this note has no interest in this matter, but what is common to his fellow citizens. He will soon have one of these machines in operation, which is the best evidence of his confidence and conviction of their great usefulness at this time, and all times. For this economy will enable every man to sustain his animals at about half the expense incurred in the old, wasteful mode of using forage. Fellow citizens, try the experiment, and you will be satisfied.

The Berkshire Agricultural Society, by their officers, have proved the above machine, and are satisfied of its great usefulness, and recommend it to immediate and full use.

COLUMELLA.

Massachusetts, Nov. 18, 1816:

M. Talleyrand Perigord.—According to an article in the Edinburgh Review this extraordinary character was born in the year 1754. He was the eldest son of a branch of the house of Perigord. He was born club footed and on account of this deformity he was deprived of his birth right. And for the same strange reason, he was never suffered to enjoy, even in infancy, the comforts of living in his father's family, under whose roof he never slept; and he was forced into the ecclesiastical profession, in opposition to his own wishes. He studied at the Sorbonne, at the same time with Abbe Sieyes; and he was then remarked only as a silent and haughty young man, who passed all his time among his books. He was not promoted till the end of the year 1788 or 1789. It was then that he published a famous address to the clergy, which first announced his talents to the world, and raised him under the patronage of Louis XVI, to be Bishop of Autun.—The irreparable injustice that Talleyrand met with in being treated as an outcast by his father, is thought to have given him the strong bias to intrigue and cunning.—*Conn. Courant.*

THE FATE OF A MEDDLER.

Mr. Bourne and his wife,
Had at breakfast a strife,
He wanted bread and butter with his tea;
Says She "I rule the roast,
I will have a plate of toast!"
So to loggerheads with him went she.

There was one Mr. Moore,
Lodged on the second floor;
A man very strong in the wrist—
He overheard the clutter,
About toast, bread and butter,
So he knocked down Mr. Bourne with his fist.

Says Moore, "Odds my life!
You shall not beat your wife;
It is both a sin and disgrace."
"You fool says Mrs. Bourne,
"'Tis no business of your'n."—
And smack went a cup of tea in his face.

Cried poor Mr. Moore,
As he sneaked to the door,
"I'm surely a man without brains;
When two married folks are flouting,
If a stranger pokes his snout in,
He's sure to get it tweak'd for his pains."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

John F. Burgwin, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C. has been appointed his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul for that State.

A fire broke out last Saturday morning at Washington City, in the buildings belonging to Mr. A. Estep, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, and before it was got under destroyed two brick houses and a frame tenement.

Salutary Caution.—Persons who are about to erect buildings in this city are advised to be cautious not to encroach upon the street; unless they are desirous to incur the expense of pulling down their walls, and erecting them anew. The Corporation, we understand, have ordered the front, of two new buildings in Fulton-street (which had encroached upon the street from 10 or 12 inches) to be removed. This measure will doubtless receive the approbation of the community. If the good of the city require the expense and trouble of widening our streets, it is surely the duty of the Corporation to see that their width be not diminished by the design, (or as in the present case) by the carelessness of individuals.—*Com. Ad.*

We learn, with much regret, that R. G. Harper, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. The legislature of this state, now in session, may soon fill the vacancy, but we fear they will look in vain for a man in whom equal talents, integrity, correct political principles and experience unite to fit him for that important situation.—*Belt. Fed. Gaz.*

Fire.—Saturday evening about 9 o'clock the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire.—It originated in a brick building occupied as a stable, situated between Front and Second-streets, near Second, below Spruce, in an alley not more than 12 feet wide, and was nearly surrounded by Wooden buildings. The interior of the house in which it originated, was destroyed, but, so prompt and effectual was the assistance rendered, that the adjoining houses were not injured.

As the citizens of a neighbouring city (whose late afflictions, by fire, we sincerely

regret) are not in the habit of giving us credit for any thing, it may not be amiss to inform them, that the citizens here are all firemen and every fireman does his duty.

At the fire one gentleman was deprived of his watch and two others, we are informed, lost their Pocket books. It is probable, that the villains that lately infested New-York, are commencing their depredations here, and this urged every man to vigilance in attempting their detection.—*Phil. True Am.*

BRITISH CONSULATE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.

I would wish to call the attention of the merchants and all persons interested within the state of Maryland to the regulations subjoined, governing the trade between the ports of Hallton and St. George, on the Bermuda Isles, and the United States; and I beg leave to caution the American traders against attempting to introduce any articles not enumerated in the same, as the merely having prohibited or non-prohibited articles on board whether meant to be landed or not, involves the forfeiture of such articles and of the vessels. If there be East India goods on board, the forfeiture is universal.

"By the 3d clause of the Act of the 52d of George the Third, Chap. 70, Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading, Boards and Planks, Timber, Shingles and Lumber, of every sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Rice, Oats, Barley and Grain, of any sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry and live stock of any sort, such commodities being the growth or produce of the territories belonging to the U. States of America, may be imported into Bermuda from the said territories in any foreign ship or vessel belonging to any country in amity with His Majesty; and sugar and coffee may be exported from Bermuda in vessels above sixty tons burthen. No other article whatever can be imported or exported in foreign vessels to or from Bermuda (unless under special licence from the Governor) without subjecting the vessel and noxious articles to confiscation."—Certificates of origin will be granted upon the usual proofs being made at the office. WILLIAM DAWSON.

The benefit which a liberal and friendly intercourse between this country and Russia cannot fail to produce to both, have but just begun to be felt; our trade is extending to every part of the Russian empire. Within the last year more than sixty American vessels, laden with the products of the soil and industry of America, arrived at the single port of St. Petersburg; and have since brought back to us rich cargoes of articles of the first necessity. This commerce so profitable to both, is susceptible of immense extension. There is every reason to believe that its progress will keep pace with the wishes

of its friends, and the liberal spirit of our own commercial system will be met by corresponding liberality. We are the most sanguine in this hope, as, on a recent occasion, it was officially stated to the public agent of the United States, by the Russian minister of finance, count Ceneff, that it was the wish and the intention of the emperor to favor and extend the American trade with his dominion.

Georg. Mes.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, Dec. 6.

Who is John E. Howard? contemptuously exclaimed an ignorant democrat yesterday, when he heard the Electors of this State had suffrages on him for Vice President.

Listen a moment, and you shall know!

John E. Howard is one of those you call Tories—he is a Veteran Warrior of the Revolution—the Cowpens, the Eutaw Springs, and Guildford Court-House, attest his valour, and History will perpetuate the memory of his gallant services in the cause of Liberty. He is an illustrious and patriot statesman of the school of Washington—he has been a senator in congress, and governor of Maryland.

Gen. Lee, his fellow soldier, said of him,

"He was always to be found where the battle raged, pressing into close action to wrestle with the bayonet. Placid in temper, and reserved in deportment, he never lessened his martial fame by arrogance or ostentation."

General Greene, in a letter to a friend, 14th November, 1791, thus speaks of him,

"This will be handed to you by Colonel Howard, as good an officer as the world affords. He deserves a statue of gold no less than the Roman and Grecian heroes. He has been wounded," &c.

Such is the man who has received the votes of the federalists of Massachusetts: here is a double honor—it honors him that gives, and him that takes.

It is just cause of deep humiliation to every American, to recollect he dwells in a country where honorable scars and glorious services constitute no claim to promotion and reward. Our most illustrious patriots and statesmen are doomed to political exile: while those who abandoned the capital of the nation to pillage and flames, and who actually proposed to enforce on us the most odious measures of despotism—a *conscription* and *impressment*—are held in honor, and worshipped as idols!

List of Fishing vessels, with their full fares, arrived at Beverly, from Oct. 20th to Nov. 23th inclusive.

SCHOONERS.	SCIPPERS.	NO. OF FISH.
William,	C. Woodberry,	31,000
Romeo,	N. Black,	20,000
Active,	J. Haskell,	25,000
Rebecca,	J. Lovett,	23,000

Belsey,	S. Ober,	35,000
Dove,	N. Foster,	23,000
Bee,	M. Woodbury,	26,000
Dove,	J. Cræsy,	20,000
Britannia,	Simonds,	21,000
Hope,	M. Morse,	21,000
Swift,	J. Woodberry,	22,000
Favourite,	W. Ponsland,	21,000
Dove,	P. Roman,	13,000
Swan,	Thompson,	11,000
Paragon,	S. Smith,	24,000
Adventure,	Z. Morgan,	21,500
Russell,	I. Haskell,	15,500
Halcyon,	J. Woodberry,	20,000
Abigail,	A. Lefavour,	25,000
Pettre,	J. Standley,	26,000
		444,000

The above list contains all the large vessels employed in the fishing business at Beverly the last season, in which were employed about 180 persons, who have all returned home in perfect health.—*Salem Gaz.*

ANECDOTES OF GOV. MORRIS.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette

SIR—Permit me to give the public two anecdotes relating to the late Honorable Gouverneur Morris, which will show the correct manner in which he anticipated the issue of the French Revolution, and the cause why his recall was solicited by the Jacobin Government of 1793, as mentioned by Judge Benson, in his communication to Mr. Gardener, lately published.

Having gone to Paris in July 1792, with an enthusiastic admiration of the Revolution, which was common with young Americans at the time, and fearful lest the Continental Powers should controul the intended reformation, I was about to take an active part; but I found in Mr. Morris a mentor, with that penetrating foresight, sound judgment and enterprising spirit which rendered him at once a most useful statesman and an ornament of his country. I waited on him for letters of introduction to the Marquis De la Fayette, in hopes of being admitted into the Army under his protection, if not into the family of the General himself, then recently appointed Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine. I was accompanied by Major M—— then late of the North Carolina line, who is still living in France, and had the same views with myself at the time.

The Minister received us very politely, and offered us his serious advice on the subject, which was, in substance, that the Marquis had lost his influence and would soon be driven from the army, if not murdered by his subalterns, as Dillon had just been; that the Assembly were pushing matters to extremes beyond all reason or justice, and after ruining

the government, would subject the country to a horrible anarchy and despotism, the immediate result of which could not be exactly foreseen, but certainly not the establishment of liberty, which we all wished. Under such circumstances the Minister said he could not advise us to go into the army, though he would furnish the letters if we still required them.

Mr. M—— and myself agreed to consider further before we took the letters; but the views of the jacobins developing themselves daily, we soon abandoned all ideas of entering the army, and returned our thanks to Mr. Morris, who extended his protection and friendship to us as long as he remained at Paris, and who, with us, witnessed the accomplishment of his prophecies.

There is no doubt but the Minister gave the American government the same intimations, and that the strong neutral stand taken by President Washington in 1794, was partly due to Gouverneur Morris, and for which this country is scarcely less indebted to them both, than for their revolutionary services.—Of this our public archives ought to afford the requisite proof, but the following anecdote displaying the humanity and gratitude of the Minister, was not of a kind to occupy the same place in his public despatches or private communication.

As far as the writer could ascertain at Paris, Mr. Morris had never been suspected of advising or assisting the enemies of France: on the contrary, I know that many of the leaders of the jacobins expressed their unlimited confidence in his integrity; but the interest he took in the personal safety of a patriotic and innocent Monarch who had, not long before, essentially contributed to American Independence, and in that of his unfortunate family and friends, and especially of that beautiful Queen Maria Antoinette, whom he saw and conducted, back foremost in a common cart to the place of execution, upbraided as she went, in the vilest terms by the vilest of populace; this interest was sufficient to induce the jacobins to wish his recall. The request made by the American government for that of the Revolutionary minister Genet, whose conduct had been quite different in this country, furnished them the opportunity to ask it; and as it relieved Mr. Morris from witnessing further scenes highly afflicting to every feeling heart, the news of his return to his native and much loved country, was gratefully received.

On the ever memorable tenth of August, after viewing the destruction of the royal Swiss Guards and the dispersion of the Paris militia, by a band of foreign and native incendiaries, the writer thought it his duty to visit the Minister, who had not been out of his hotel since the insurrection began, and as was to be expected would be anxious to learn

what was passing without doors. He was surrounded by the old Count d'Estaing, and about dozen other persons of distinction of different sexes who had, from their connection with the United States, been his most intimate acquaintances at Paris, and who had then taken refuge with him, for protection from the blood hounds, which, in the forms of men and women, were prowling in the streets at the time. All was silence here, except that silence was occasionally interrupted by the crying of the women and children.—As I retired the Minister took me aside, and observed, I have no doubt, sir, but there are persons on the watch, who would find fault with my conduct as Minister, in receiving and protecting these people, but I call on you to witness the declaration which I now make, and that is, that they were not invited to my house, but came of their own accord; whether my house will be a protection to them, or to me, God only knows, but I will not turn them out of it, let what will happen to me; to which he added, you see, sir, they are all persons to whom our country is more or less indebted, and it would be inhuman to force them into the hands of their assassins had they no such claim upon me.

Mr. Morris had the happiness to find that his house did serve as a shelter to them for that time, but the venerable and brave D'Estaing was afterwards beheaded, and all the other persons forced to fly into Switzerland, until the fall of Robespierre in 1794.—O. B.

ON THE VALUE OF INDUSTRY.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

It has been said that "man is a bundle of habits."—Of how much consequence then is it that these habits are early attended to.—There is nothing so enervates his mental faculties as vicious practices and luxury. They prostrate every desire of liberty and independence. On the contrary, a regular and consistent occupation, of whatever kind has a tendency not only to weaken our vices, but to invigorate our virtues, and obtain for us respect as individuals and as members of society.

In youth, our habits should be praise worthy. Then the mind is sensibly alive to every impression. If you rove at large, carried away by passions, without any monitor to warn you from dangers, or direct the way, what will be the consequence? The allurements of idleness will seduce you from all that is desirable or laudable. Her path will be strewn with flowers, and you will have advanced far on the way before the thorns will prick you, or the flowers disappear. An early habit of application should be assumed by every one who desires the happiness of a

contented mind, or the conscious pleasure of knowing himself to be a good citizen. The approaches of indolence should be avoided with care. She is a guest whom, if you once welcome, you will find very difficult to shake off. The doors and windows of any house where virtue is respected, should be shut against her. She is a burden to society. It is astonishing what a regular course of industry can accomplish. There is scarcely any difficulty which it will not surmount. It imparts a spirit of independence to the breast of man. He relies upon his own powers.—He is pure, as he has no occasion to flatter any one, and he enjoys competence to live earned by the 'sweat of his brow.' The indolent loiter about with Vice and Poverty for their companions. It would be not only interesting but instructive, if a history of Poverty could be given. It would be seen that Vice and Luxury introduced her into the world.—Plato in his fabulous narration of her says, "that at the feast which Jupiter gave on the birth of Venus, she modestly stood at the gate of the palace, to gather the remains of the celestial banquet; when she observed Plutus, the God of Riches, inebriated not with wine, but with nectar, roll out of the heavenly residence; and, passing into the Olympian gardens, he threw himself on a vernal bank. She seized the opportunity to become familiar with the god. The frolicsome deity honored her with his caresses; and from this amour sprung the god of love, who resembles his father in jollity and mirth, and his mother in nudity."

This is the origin of Poverty according to ancient mythology. In history she can be traced to very remote times. Before man corrupted Paradise, she certainly was not in existence. That period however was short, and she must soon after have made her appearance. In the patriarchal age, she was well known. The merchants then sold slaves publicly. And the prices are repeatedly mentioned in different parts of the Scriptures at these times.

The oppressions and barbarities of the kings and governors of those days created many mendicants.

Moses in his wisdom alleviated the distresses and wants of the poor by a distribution of necessities to those deserving families who were in want.

The legislators of other countries at that period followed the example of Moses, and the poor were not neglected. As they attributed the introduction of Poverty to *idleness*, it was punished in the most severe and rigorous manner. In Egypt idleness was considered criminal. If work was offered to a mendicant, and he from slothfulness or laziness refused, he was punished with death.

Greece, under the guidance and wisdom of

Lycurgus, preserved a happy mediocrity.—There the people were neither *wealthy* nor *poor*. They all worked in common, and the fruit of their united labor was common.

It is really surprising how correct were the sentiments of the ancient rulers, in regard to the demoralizing and pernicious tendency of poverty. They considered every healthy man able to maintain himself and in fact compelled him to do it. This in part accounts for the comparative purity of those times with the present. The laws of *Solon* punished poverty with *death*! Plato, whose heart was of a softer mould, *banished* the poor.

The Romans, distinguished for their public spirit at that period, did not neglect their mendicants, or what they termed *vagabonds*. They were either sent to the mines, or compelled to work on the public buildings.

The punishment which the ancient Germans inflicted on idlers was very severe.—They placed them in the middle of their marshes, where they could not extricate themselves, and thus left them to die a *death*, as Tacitus observes, similar to their lazy inclinations.

At the time that the doctrine of christianity was established, the condition of the poor underwent considerable alleviation.—During the time of Constantine great numbers were liberated from the mines, the galleys, &c. They brought with them their diseases and infirmities. Hospitals were built, but they would not remain in them. They were scattered over the country to an alarming degree, and subsequent emperors authorized beggars to be seized upon as slaves for life. From this period they have increased in different countries, and at the present time thousands live every day by begging.

Something may be learnt from these observations on poverty and the treatment of mendicants by the ancients. Let it not be supposed that it was from inhumanity or barbarity that their paupers were treated so rigorously. This supposition would be doing them an injustice. Whenever an individual or a family were reduced to want by casualties, age, or infirmities, the people contributed to their relief, and offered them every consolation. The *vagabond mendicants*, who were too lazy to labor, and made a trade of begging, they punished unmercifully. They considered that the immoral example of an idle man, who was poor at the same time, was calculated to corrupt the youth, and was a disgrace to the community. This sentiment was correct, and however much we feel disposed to condemn their treatment, we cannot but approve their intentions.

Of all the countries in the world, China sets us the most noble example as it regards paupers. No loiterers are there. The *old*, the *blind*, and the *lame* are all employed.—

Those who from extreme infirmities cannot work, are provided for at the public expense. England, France, Italy, and Rome are now overrun by the most licentious beggars.—The latter from late accounts has 7,048 native and 5750 foreign beggars. Some of them, perfectly healthy and robust, disguise themselves in such a manner, as to excite pity and compassion, and thus receive what should be appropriated to the relief of the really afflicted and deserving objects of charity. The purity of our government and its equalizing effects on the minds and wealth of our citizens, has as yet prevented mendicity from becoming common—nevertheless we are not surprised at seeing beggars occasionally wandering our streets.

The progress of idleness and vice in this country is evident from the increase of pauperism. In York, Pennsylvania, a short time ago a man created great pity, and received alms, as he pretended to be dumb, and gave the people to understand that the *Indians* had *cut his tongue out*. He opened his mouth for inspection and no tongue was visible. Some person suspecting him seized upon him as an impostor; on threatening to punish him, he exclaimed, “*If you do not hurt me I will speak.*” This wretch could place his tongue so as not to be perceived.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this subject by our legislators. Industry tends not only to individual, but national happiness. It has been observed, ‘that an idle man’s brain is the devil’s work-shop.’ It is correct. The human mind cannot be unemployed. If not engaged in doing good, all the avenues to evil impressions are open, and some will enter. Every one who wishes to be considered a worthy member of the community should have his attention directed to some point. What cannot industry perform, even in the weakest animals. Behold! the bee. Nature has made her an architect.—See! with what ingenuity and taste she forms her dwelling. Each flower of summer is tributary to her industry, and she fills her habitation with the most delicious honey.—Can you view the unceasing labor of the little ants without admiration? They work day and night in the warm season, to provide for the cold. Virgil says, that they elect overseers to hasten on the slothful.

—Pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras.

What might not man accomplish with his reason, skill and ingenuity, if he possessed half the perseverance of these little animals? No obstacles could impede his way. With all our freedom in America, we are not independent. Nor can we be so while we look to Europe for one of the necessities of life. It is not because we have not the materials. We have sufficient of every thing to supply the necessities, if the inhabitants were *one hun-*

dred times more than they are at present. We must put our shoulder to the wheel, and live nobly free by *industry*, and what will be the consequence? The Americans will be admired throughout the world for their morality, health and independence. Strangers coming here shall behold no mendicants; and the poor whom they see shall be distinguished by the bloom and health in their cheeks, their smiles of contentment and happiness, and a firm unbroken constitution.

CLAUDIANUS.

MARIA LOUISA, and the IMPERIAL PRINCE—her SON.

We saw this Princess in the Palace of Thuilleries, when the Emperor, her husband, the object of fear, or of respect of almost all the Kings of Europe, whom he had conquered, shared with her his pomp, the admiration of his people, of the army, and the astonishment of foreigners.—Her youth, and the reservedness of her manners, recalled to us the sentence of a Greek poet: "Modesty is the chief ornament of a woman." This Princess was rarely spoken of, and if her name was pronounced, it was added that "they knew nothing of her." This is the eulogy of a woman, whether a Queen or a subject.—All that was learned from the apartments where this Princess loved to shut herself up, was, that she superintended the execution of needle work for the poor, and that she secretly sent assistance to the unhappy; perhaps, to those who had been made unhappy, by the fatal inclination of her husband for war. Like an Asiatic Sovereign, Napoleon wished to reign over his states and over her.—Esther was less timid in the court of Ahashuerds. Let this love of retreat in Maria Louisa be compared with that important celebrity of those Princesses, respecting whom we are daily hearing something in our Gazettes. When we arrived at Vienna, during the sitting of the Congress, the remembrance of Maria Louisa, in the Court of Napoleon redoubled in us that natural curiosity which leads all men to contemplate persons of elevated rank in misfortune. This Princess had been in the palace of the Emperor her father, above a year; her son and herself were still the first objects of attention with the people of Vienna, and of foreigners who had only gone thither to see the Congress. They never went abroad without their carriage being surrounded with curious spectators. The crowd remained for many hours together before the windows of the palace, waiting to see young Napoleon, who was shewn there every day with her governess; when he did not appear, they went away discontented.—Such was the interest manifested for unfortunate greatness which we were witnesses of.

The delicacy of features in Maria Louisa has changed into somewhat of masculine, which suits adversity; in her sorrow this Princess appeared resigned to the decrees of Providence.—Without pretending to foretell her destiny, we may predict that she will one day be worthy of the name of *great man*, which was given to her great-grandmother, Maria Theresa. Her son still more than she, was the subject of political conjectures.—"Will he one day go and claim the inheritance of his father, Napoleon? They have made him a Colonel in his 6th year! With less ambition, will he become as great a commander as his father?"

The answer was that "the understanding of this young Prince exceeded his years;" traits, and replies of his, extraordinary in a child, were cited; an expression of his mother which was mentioned to us at Vienna, may show what is to be expected from him. A courtier taking him up in his arms one day observed, "Here's a child with a true Austrian figure."—"But with a French heart," replied his mother.

Some great personages at Vienna also asked if Maria Louisa had loved Napoleon. It was answered, that a Princess reared up in virtue loves her husband. The astonishment alone which Maria Louisa could not but have felt on seeing the Emperor the first time, must have inspired her with this sentiment. He had been described to her, from her infancy, as a ruthless soldier—the scourge of her country; he had twice entered Vienna, still terrified with the explosion of the mines that had destroyed its ramparts. It was this conqueror, six months afterwards, that was offered to her for a husband, to save her father's states, and all the princes of her house. It may be judged whether or not she was in despair at such a proposal;—to her, perhaps, the sacrifice of Iphigenia appeared less mournful. Nothing could equal her surprise, when she arrived in France; instead of the terrible countenance of a soldier of the revolution she saw nothing in Napoleon but the gentlest features; what a change must this have wrought in the mind of Maria Louisa, added to the homage rendered to the throne of Napoleon. This is enough to show whether she had reason to regret the father of her child, the glory it was easier to envy than to contest with him, and those regards of the world, of which Bonaparte was then the greatest.

USE OF MONEY.

The circumspect use of Money, not from any avaricious principle, but from the wise practice of applying means to ends, will keep a man in that state of independence, which is the rock of life. On that foundation he can stand firm, return the haughty look, smile at the supercilious frown, give truth its due force, and scorn the embroidered lie.

SUGAR CANE.

We have seen several stalks of the sugar cane, raised within the suburbs of this place, and the growth of the last season. Among the largest was one of 6 inches in circumference, 4 1-2 feet long and weighing 4 1-2 lbs. We understand that experimentalists have become amply satisfied with the results, and convinced that our soil is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of this important plant. It is proposed to commence the cultivation of the cane the next season, on an extensive scale.
Wilm. N. C. Rec.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Archibald Falconer, Merchant, (of the firm of Cushman & Falconer) to Miss Eliza B. Borland, both of this city.

On Monday, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Captain John Sanyer, to Miss Valeria Ann Lockard, both of Nassau, New-Providence.

On the 25th Nov. by the Rev. Mr. Woodhull, Col. Edward Griswold, of Newburgh, to Miss Jane Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, L. I.